SOME NEW ROOKS

The Butch Struggle for State Rights. If there is any chapter of history fraught with striking analogy and eloquent monition for the American people, it is that crisis in the life of the Dutch commonwealth which has been selected for portrayal in the Administra tion of John De Will, by James Geddie (Har pere). The time has gone by when men could interpret contemporary events and point a congruous precedents of Greece and Rome We know too much about those Urban corporations which were cited with so much unction by the writers in the Federalist as types of a pure democracy but which, at the best, were oligarchies of a narrow and exclusive kind, resting on a monstrous substratum of human slavery. Moreover, the federal principle, considered in its wise adjustments and inevitable collisions with local independence, had no siace at all in Roman history, if we except the Latin League, about which we know next to nothing, while its one substantial exhibition in Helienic annals by the Achman acy has been adequately recognized by Finley alone, whose readers are found chiefly among professional scholars. For the purpose, therefore, of luminous and effective exposition, the experience of ancient republics is almost worthless to the modern speaker or writer on political affairs. His audience having read neither Grote, nor Curtius, Merrivale, nor Mommsen, really know little or nothing about the Greek or Roman commonwealths, and the truth is that as regards a capacity of insight into their actual situation, they cannot be said to lose much by that deficiency of knowledge. Neither is there any reason of startling pertinence and profound suggestion to be drawn for a confederacy of such vast proportions and intricate composition as our own from the scrutiny of isolated, homogeneous communities, like the free cities of Italy. It is by his propensity to expound and rectify the workings of the American Constitution by such inapposite and pedantic illustrations that the tyro and sciolist in politics can most easily be

Very different is the relation to the problems

and parils of the American commonwealth dis-

closed by the story of that Dutch struggle for republican self-government against the encroachments of centralizing tendencies and the military prestige of the executive authority. This crisis, or rather series of crises, in the history of the Hollanders is near to us in point of time, and singularly close in respect of circumstantial analogy. There are men living among us to-day whose grandfathers, might have been born when John De Witt was murdered for his passionate devotion to State rights, and his unflinching stand against the "strong man" theory two hundred years ago. The free institutions which he sought to uphold in their native purity and vigor were less perfect than our own, but they were the best of which European statesmen and reformers had learned to form a conception. Such as they were they were the fruit of a popular uprising which, for steadfast resolution against tremendous odds, is without parallel or approximation. It would be to grossly belittle the Dutch war of independence to compare it with our own. Within eight years after the first gun was fired at Lexington, Great Britain recognized by treaty our political autonomy. Eighty years of bloodshed and exhaustion, relieved only by the respite of a hollow and watchful truce, intervened between the decisive outbreak of the low countries under William of Orange, and the formal concession of a national existence to the seven united provinces by the Spanish Pienipotentiaries at Munster in 1648. We shall do well to bear in mind that the assailants of the Dutch burghers had their base of operations and supplies at Brussels, within a few hours' ride of the frontier, and not, like our English opponents. on the other side of an ocean. Nor can it be disputed that during the first half of the contest, at all events, the power wielded by the Spanish monarchy was far more disproportionate to the resources of the rebels than was England's military strength to our colonial levies. If, as we are told so often by American orators, the preciousness of freedom is measured by its cost, we should expect to see political independence cherished with peculiar arder and defended with matchless desperation in the lowlands wrested by the Hollander from Spain and from the sea. Yet within a quarter of a contury after the prize was won and the Netherlands were fully recognized as a nation by their old enemy, the Dutch commonwealth virtually committed an act of suicide, and meekly sur rendered to a citizen the libertles wrung from the Spanish crown. It is the lesson of the work, whose initial volume is now before us. that the services of William of Orange, maged and transfigured as they were, in the national gratitude, became in after time a veritable curse to Holland, supplying the pretext and the means for the usurpation and aggrandizement of the patriot's descendants. In other words, Mr. Goddes has undertaken to depict the most momentous, though not the final, stage of the contest whose first act, closing with the judicial murder of John of Barneveld, has been recited by Mr. Motley-a contest in which the freemen of the Netherlands were opposed and ultimately overmatched by the traditional popularity and military prestige of their own House of Orange.

It is of course the deadly, inseparable avil of war, that it furthers and seems to justify the absorption of all civic functions in a central authority. Almost in its birth-throes, the Dutch commonwealth had to grapple with this bane. ful tendency. The thirty years which spanned the public life of olden Barnevold were one long struggle against the continual encroachments of the executive power lodged in the hands of William's son, Prince Maurice. After Barneveld's appointment to the office of Attor ney-General, or Grand Pensionary of Holland. he became the champion of that republican party which steadily demanded the subordi ation of the Stadtholder to the Legislature He frustrated the designs of the Earl of Leices ter, who had hoped to carve out for himself a principality in the low countries, and he sucseeded in maintaining the preponderance of the State rights party during the minority of Maurice, as John De Witt was to do in his turn dur ing the minority of William III. But upon the coming of age of the representa-tive of the Orange family, which seems to have been at all epochs the idol of the rabble and which incarnated the martial and aggressive instincts of the nation, the influence of Barneveld declined until his enemies were strong enough to secure his condemnation after a mock trial, to the scaffold. Barneveld was behended at the Hague, in 1619, and four years afterward the second great protagonist of his party. John De Witt, was born. We may note here that while it has been common heretofore to refer the last mentioned event to 1625. it appears from John's own entry in the inscription roll of the University of Leyden that his birth year was 1623. His father was acting at the time as a Deputy from Dordrecht to the States of Holland, and had to spend much of his time at the Hague. But the birthpines of his martyred son, like the place of his burial, remains unknown.

The present volume carries us from DeWitt' earliest appearance in public affairs to the first of his achievements in the cause of civil liberty and local independence, viz., the solemn and permanent exclusion of the House of Orange from the Stadtholderate of Holland, which, we must bear in mind, was by far the richest, most populous, and most powerful of the seven united provinces, standing toward them in a relation of even greater prepondurance than Virginia occupied toward Georgia and the Carolinus at the outbronk of our Revolutionary War. Before noting, however, the particular aggressions and outrages which, at the date (1654) of this decisive stroke had embittered the Hol anders against the Orango family, it may be wall to state as clearly and concisely as possible the terms of the problem which patricts like Barneveld and DeWill sought to soive. What was the relation of the seven united provinces to one another, and to the species of federal Legislature known as the States-General on

the of ser? What was the pature of their federal compact, and how did it differ from our

The scope and purport of the bond or union into which the revolted provinces had entered were stated with the calmness and precision of a demonstration in Euclid, in De Witt's famous spology for the act of exclusion above men tioped, and insamuch as its main positions vere not called in question in the furious heat of controversy, they may safely enough be accepted by the historian. De Witt pointed out that the seven provinces were an applomeration of sovereign and independent republies. They had been utterly independent of each other be fore the compact, and all that each province had done by the treaty of union was to divest itself of a certain portion of its sovereignty and hand it over to a body called the States-Gengral. But whatever the province had not so transferred it still retained. The States-General could not legally have more power than the written document creating that body vested in it, or than was granted by my subsequent agreement altering amending the document. The provinces were bound to each other by the contract they had entered into, and no further. The argument hus put was incontrovertible, and it confessedly defined the nature of the Dutch confederation. We need not say that it is applicable without the change of a syllable to an exposition of the relation between the States and the federal organization established by the American onstitution. It was further maintained by De Witt and the Dotch Republican party that the right of electing local Stadtholders for the respective provinces, or of choosing a suprem Stadtholder or Captain-General for the whol Union, had never been delegated to the States General. This was equally true, and it was shown that prior to 1654, when De Witt levelled his great blow against the House of Orange several Acts of Exclusion had taken place Thus Holland had abjured Philip two years after the union, although none of the other provinces would then concur in the neasure, and some time later it excluded the Duke of Anson from all offices in its cift. When each province, in turn, abjured its original lord (Philip), by whatever title he might be called, it was clear that the lord's rights, in the absence of any stipulation in the articles of inion, would fall to that province, and not to the States-General. Philip's right of appointing local Stadtholders thus became a purely provincial right, with the exercise of which no other province nor combination of provinces could interfere, and his right of appointing a general executive head or Captain-Generalthere being no stipulations in the federal compact on the subject-was one to be exercised or not as the provinces, jointly and unanimously, might determine. Now if each province was eft free to elect, or not to elect, a local Stadtholder and a supreme Captain-General as it chose, it was also free to reject positively, or positively to exclude, such functionaries, so far as it was concerned, and that without communicating its intentions to or consulting with other provinces.

Up to this point De Witt's position seems to have been impregnable. Another question, however, had been raised by certain circumstances attending the Act of Exclusion; and here we touch a point of signal difference between the Dutch confederation and our own. It was this: Could any individual province, ignoring the States-General, negotiate, in reference to a purely provincial right with a foreign We know, of course, that no State in the American Union could do this, but Do Witt answered "yes." and he founded his affirmation on the tenth article of the Netherlands Constitution, and on the practice of the respective provinces since the creation of the bond. He defined the confederations or treaties which the individual States were prohibited by that article of the Dutch federal compact from concluding, to mean treaties of offence and defence, and the like. Between these, he argued and the naked resolution passed by Holland excluding a particular family from its local Stadt holderate, there was no similarity or connection. He appealed to the conduct of the found ers of the Union themselves, who ought to know what they meant by the article in question, and he showed that they had acted upon his view of the clause, and that, later, nearly every one of the seven provinces had systemat ically based their practice upon his interpretation, and had not even held them selves bound to so much as communicate any such separate permissible negotiations with foreign potentates to other members of the Union. Thus we see that the separate Dutch provinces, in their attitude toward foreign powers, retained to a considerable extent the attributes of sovereignty, and from this point of view can be compared, not with the Instituent States of the American Union as they exist under the Constitution, but rather with the semi-independent members of the cose confederation which bound the colonies together during our Revolutionary War and no 1789. Let us now see how large a measure f self-government was reserved to individual ates in the Dutch federation as regards internal administration, or the support and guidance of military and naval operations for corporate account. For that purpose it will prove perhaps convenient to begin with the unit of the Dutch political system, the municipality, Here was the cradle of Dutch liberty, which anhapplly was strangled before it altogether outgrew its swathing clothes.

The simplest method of viewing the govern ent of the Dutch republic at this time (1653) when John De Witt, a young man of thirty was appointed grand pensionary of the province of Holland is to start, as we have said from the municipal unit, and to regard the towns as bodies almost entirely sovereign. fenced and fortified with a mass of rights and charters which no power could touch. The small and exclusive oligarchical class from which the government of a town was chosen elected delegates to meet representatives from other owns to deliberate on matters in which they had a common interest. These representatives in meeting assembled formed part of the secalled "States" of the particular province, the remaining part of the Provincial States consisting of the nobles of the province who represented the rural districts. These local Leg islatures in turn elected delegates, who, assembled in convention, constituted the States leneral. The delegates so chosen were maintained in the Hague at the cost of the province sending them, and it is essential to bear in mind that they were mere delegates, with no authority, except to register in the States. General the decrees of the province they represented. This was the theory, but it was made a subject of grave reproach against De Witt himself, at an epoch later than the period cov ered by the present volume that he should have procured a treaty to be ratified by the Federal Parliament without a reference of the

uestion to the provincial assemblies. The method of voting in some provincial States seems to have been very complex, but in the case of Holland each town had one vote only. In the States-General, also, each of the seven provinces had only one vote; hence there never could be more than seven votes in the Federal Legislature. No limit was imposed upon the number of delegates from any town, or from any province, but the number of seats was definite, and if more representatives were sent than there were chairs allotted to a giver town or province, the remainder had to stand. Each town generally provided a residence for its delegates in the place where the provincial Legislatures met, and defrayed their expenses. and the province did the same for the delegates it sent to the States-General. In the provincial assemblies the delegates sat in separate muniipal groups, while in the Federal Parliament he groups were provincial. We may add that the States-General was presided over by a provnce in weekly rotation, the chair being filled by ne of that province's deputies, and that in the ocal Legislature of Holland the right of presiding travelled round the various towns by weakly succession.

Each town in the Netherlands had a salarled officer of its own appointment under the name of Band-Pensionary, or Advocate of the Counthe one hend, and to the Executive authority on | cil. who, for obvious reasonb, was usually a

lawyer. It was customary for this official to secompany the town's deputies to the meetings of the Provincial States, in order to advise and assist the representative burghers and conduct their business. In the provincial assemblies he collected the opinions of his group, expressed its views, and announced its vote. office John De Witt had filled for Dordrecht in in the local Legislature before he was called to exercise bisher but analogous functions or behalf of his native province in the Federal Diet. As each town in Holland had a town pensionary, so had each province a provincial peasionary who, in Holland, was known until 1630 us the Lands Advocate, and thereafter as the "Rand-Pensionary," simply like the subordi-nute town's attorney, though English chronielers and writers of despatches, discerning the importance of the office, have given him the name of Grand Pensionary of Helland. It is certain that as Holland greatly overshadowed all the other allied provinces so also its pensionary dwarfed and eclipsed in influence all similar functionaries. He attended the delegates sent by the States of Holland othe States-General, and was, in fact, the hand and head and Minister of his province, both in its own Assembly and in the general Parliament. It was chiefly through him that Holland exerted pressure on the other provinces, and on the internal and foreign policy of the Union. When the Stadtholder's office was in existence he was the organ through which the provincial states of Holland communicated with the Executive head, and when the latter office was abolished, he was the functionary to whom

foreign Ambassadors betook themselves, and who corresponded with and advised Holland's nembers of Embassies abroad. In a word, as the first Minister of the most influential province, he became, if he was a man of ability, like Barneveld, like John De Witt, or like Heinsius in the next century, the most powerful man next to the prince in the whole loosely organized republic. The theoretical weakness of the central power under such a system is sufficiently obvious. Take, for instance the method of providing for the military expenditure which gave rise to the assault upon the liberties of Holland.

and to the siege of Amsterdam by William II. of Orange, after whose death the violent reattion, prompted by this species of coup d'état. enabled Do Witt and his Republican co-workers to pass the Act of Exclusion. Besides the legislative bodies to which we have referred, there was, it seems, some administrative machinery of which very little account is taken by historians, because its functions were purely consultative and advisory. Thus it was the business of a body known as the Council of State to prepare annually the army and navy estimates, or "state of war." as the Dotch called it and the leputies in the States-General deliberated thereon, and approved or remodelled it according to the behest of their principals, the provincial Legislatures. Some agreement was generally reached regarding it so long as the war lasted, and the amount was distributed among the provinces according to a scale. or quota, fixed by the voluntary agreement of all the parties, Holland's proportion as a rule being nearly six-tenths of the whole. Regiments were placed upon the pay sheet of each province according to its quots or contribution, and the men looked to the provincial authorities for their money. The "state of war." nowever, could not be forced upon any province, seeing that no province had parted with the sovereign right of determining its own expenditure. Every constituent member of the union retained the absolute right of saying how much t would contribute, and how it would raise the sum. This, we may observe in passing, was substantially the relation of each American colony to the Continental Congress. Now, according to the patriot party, it followed from this right of self-taxation that both the Federal Legtalature and the executive chief when th happened to be a Stadtholder, were bound to accept the number of men whom the provincial assemblies provided the means of paying. In other words, they had no right to put upon the pay sheet of any province more soldiers than it had formally agreed to maintain. If they did there was no course open to r province whose sovereign rights of voting the amount of its own expenditure had been inended, but to intimate to the Captains of the regiments so foisted upon it that it would not lefray their charges. This is what Holland did after the peace of Münster, accompanying the information with an order to disperse the superfluous men. To Holland's view of the organic law governing her rights in the union William II. of Orange replied by a species of revolution, disregarding the authority of its provincial Legislature, imprisoning a number of Town Councillors and local magnates of the Republican party, including the father of John of Amsterdam by a regular siege. For the moment these measures were effectual, and triumph seemed assured to the Orange view of the Constitution, viz., that the Dutch army was one undivided organism, the instrument of the union, that is to say, the tool of the Stadtholder, and that each province was bound to tax itself for the military budget, according o the will of the majority in the Federal Diet. ilthough this might represent only a small fraction of the national wealth and population. But while at this juncture of 1650 the partisans of the strong man and the strong Government seemed victorious in Holland, they were really on the verge of twenty years' eclipse. William II. died suddenly of the small-pox, leaving the work of undermining and crushing the liberies of the Notherlands to a son not yet born out who was afterward to be known as William III., Stadtholder of the United Provinces and King of England. Meanwhile, however, the country is Stadtholderiess ; and, so far as patriots

command the crafty and dangerous race of William the Silent. This exclusion of the House of Orange from executive functions was the logical, inevitable outcome of the Republican policy, and would n no case have been long delayed after the acression of the party of State rights to power in Holland. But it was undoubtedly hastened by Cromwell's peremptory declaration that Engand would not make peace except upon this condition. From the outbreak of the contest between Charles I, and his Parliament the House of Orange had done their utmost to favor he cause of the Stuarts; and after their flight rom England, the princes of the latter family had constantly used the Low Countries as a soign of vantage and magazine of supplies. Cromwell would have liked to bind the States-General to a sweeping and national repudiation of the Orange family, but he was perfectly well aware where the material strength of the Nethrlands lay, and, falling in his first design, he was content with committing the powerful provnce of Holland to a decisive rupture with the Orange faction. In the negotiations on this point Cromwell found an efficient and hearty oadjutor in John De Witt, who had a double motive for seconding the Protector's plans. He knew how sharply war had strained the free institutions of his native country; he saw that nothing but prolonged tranquillity could restore their vigor, if, indeed, they were not already shattered past recovery accordingly, he longed with a passionate ardor or peace with England, just as his elder coleagues in the councils of his party had resolved at any cost to conclude the peace of Münster, and as Olden Barneveld had insisted in arranging a twolve years' truce with Spain in the face of public reprobation and distrust. From the noment De Witt became Grand Pensionary of Holland in 1653, he bent all his energies toward adjusting the groundwork of an agreement with Cromwell, and it was not likely that his nands would be tied by any respect for the House of Orange, which had but yesterday imprisoned and disgraced his father and which o his eyes, typified all that was false and fatin political principles and processes. Thus it was their a young lawyer of thirty set, himself to wine out the claim built up by the splendid ser-

ike the young De Witt can have their way, Hol-

land, at least, will forever bar out of military

vices of William and Maurice, and to instil nto the mind of a whole people his conviction that the commonweal, h is a more precious thing than any of he children.

weighty and more stirring than those with which the roung advocate in his defence of the Act of Exclusion vindicated his country from the charge of Ingratitude. "Their Noble Great Mightinesses of Holland," he wrote, "cutreat the other provinces to consider justly the chief effects and most notable fruits of true freedom and stainless liberty. These consist," he went on to say, " in this, that the highest dignities stand open to virtue, and that as much should never be deferred to passessious, family connections, qualities of ancestors, or other ad-juncts of fortune, as to the piety, capacity, and nerite of men themselves." So have all well-es tablished republics-at least so long as they have kept themselves, in any sense, uncorruptedand so especially have their "Noble Great Mightinesece" of Holland held "the noble ness of distinguished houses and illustrious families in good consideration, but they have never laid the same in the balance with the achieness of the men themselves, who should be called to the government of the Republic, and therefore," he concludes, "is it rightly said by judicious men that the children and descendants of great princes and heroes are not they who spring from their loins and, according to municipal law, inherit their temporal possessions, but those who are truly the tsaue of their souls, and who, following in their footsteps, prove that they inherit in reality the eternal treasure, namely, the virtues of the same great statesmen and benefactors."

It seems to us that Mr. Goddes, while his in dustry is most commendable, and his temper sober and judicial, and while he evinces not a little penetration in some directions, has adopt ed, in some sort, a mistaken point of view in his attitude toward John DeWitt. It is true that we can only surmise what his final verdict will be on De Witt's solution of the urgent problem which was pressed upon all thoughtful and patriotic men in the Holland of that time infer, however, that the author thinks a Repubican solution of the country's political situation was entirely impracticable, that centralization was of more vital moment to the national interests than the maintenance of local liberties, and that the only hope of safety for the Netherlands lay in a monarchy under the strong hand of the House of Orange. His views upon this head will doubtless be propounded with more distinctness when he comes to depict the republic in her death grannle with the power of Louis XIV., when he shows us William III, in the "last ditch," where, how ever, the Dutch froemen had defied the Prince of Parma a century before. He concedes how ever, in the book before us that the House of Orange had, in the time of De Witt, and, for that n atter, in the time of Barneveld, become false to its traditions, gone a royal marriage hunting, and been bartering the welfare of the people for that wretched end. He perceives. too, that John De Witt was not constructing political edifice; that he had to deal with one whose foundations lay deeply bedded in an immemorial past. The provinces lay around him with sharply defined lines of self-interest; the towns were all there with their worm-eaten documents, sacred in their eyes as so many gospels. These were stubborn facts not easily to be suppressed or moulded by the most ingenious devisor of nolitical compromises. To us it seems to have been well for Holland that such institutions were not found plastic, and that men like De Witt gave the labor of their lives, though i seemed too often a lost labor, to their stendfast vindigation. When we reflect what guaranteer f freedom and progress her municipal franchises have proved to England, and what well nigh insuperable barriers the loss of a habit of self-government has raised against the creation of a republic in France, we shall not be disposed to impugn or undervalue the tenacity with which the Hollanders stuck to their civic liberties and their hard-won State rights.

The Lexicon of a River. It is safe to say that almost everything worth knowing about the most famous river in England is told in A Dictionary of the om Oxford to the Nove by CHARLES DICKENS the son of the great novelist (London: office of All the Year Round). The author demonstrates not only his trustworthiness but originality as a guide, in his Dictionary of London, published last year. The present work is written on the same plan. It omits all matters, however, relating to that portion of the Tharnes between Kew and Woolwich, except those immediately connected with the river itself. Thus repetition is avoided, while the two handbooks, both correctly described on the cover as unconvenonal, give together an entertaining and tolerably complete account of the Thames valley, in-

cluding London, from Oxford to the sea. The title "Art and the Thames" comes nea beginning of the book, and here, of course, we find mention of Turner, who thought there was finer scenery on the banks of the Thames than on any river in Italy. His greatest work connected with the English stream is the "Fighting Temeraire." an old war ship being towed into port for the last time. An excellent engraving of this picture, which is not to be seen so requently now as it was ten or fifteen years ago. did much to make the art of Turner familiar to Americans. Though he had acquired a fortune equal to half a million of dollars, the great painter retired to an obscure cottage at Cheisea to die, hiding himself from his friends, and being known to the street boys of the neighborhood as Puggy Booth. He cared chiefly to look upon the scenery of his favorite river. "Even . "is last illness," Mr. Dickens tells us, "he was wont to quit his bad at daybreak, wrapped in a dressing gown or blanket, to gaze at the beauty of dawn, the flushing and paling of the morning sky," and only an hour before his death, the landlady wheeled his chair to the window that he might see the sunshine on the Thames once more.

Among the works of contemporary artists illustrative of the Thames, Mr. Whistler's 'ghostly suspension bridges looming through fogs of blue gray paint" are noticed with faint praise, which is all they deserve, while his etchings are commended. It seems to us, however that the etchings of Thames scenery by Mr. Seymour Haden possess much greater merit.

It is a long leap, mentally if not alphabetically rom art to bonded warehouses, yet even the bonded warehouses of the Thames are not without poetical suggestions. Many a dream of fair women and brave men may well arise in the imagination as one wanders among the vast stores of ostrich feathers and ivory, of brilliant birdskins from the tropics, and immortelles from the Cape. In the warehouses of the East and West India Dock Company more than forty thousand pounds sterling has been realized from a single day's sale of ostrich feathers, and the value of those offered at the monthly sales averages twice that amount. One entire department is devoted to the storage of peacocks' skins with the tails attached. Large quantities of tortoise shell, in the thin scales which come off the back of the turtle, are stored in bins. This product varies in value, from the pieces in which yellow markings predominate, which bring about \$11 a pound in the Japanese market, to the so-called loggerhead shell, used only for

adulteration, and worth not more than 20 cents. The various warehouses are constantly visited by merchants and brokers to inspect the goods in store, and there are regular public sales of the chief imports. The contents of the tea, silk, and drug warehouses are especially valuable An idea of the enormous consumption of medicines may be gathered from the statement that the stock of ipseacuanha root often reaches a value of seventy-five thousan, dollars, and the rhubarb a hundred and (wenty-five thousand, Some precautions have to be taken in visiting the indigo warehouse, a five-story building which ... ecoives about two-thirds of all the in-

s imported into London, and which presents probably the bluest interior of any structure in the world. "Bo inevitable is the operation of the indigo-laden atmosphere of the place upon any one who ventures into it, that special provision has to be made for those members of the trade on whom falls the duty of examining samples. similar to those which have to be adopted by the visitor to a mine." Complete suits of blue cloth are donned by these gentlemen, who lay

room provided for that purpose. Their ceruean attire includes an extraordinary can rembling an old-fashioned sunbonnet, and altogether the effect of the costume would seem comic to a stranger, but that view of it does not trouble these hard-working men of business They are as grave, says Mr. Dickens, as though

habited in the straightest of frock coats and the stiffest of cravats and collars. It will probably surprise most readers, as, indeed, it surprised us, to learn that people indulge in the pastime of camping out in the Thames valley. Yet such appears to be the fact. This form of so-called enjoyment has lately become quite fashionable, and finds some of its most enthusiastic advocates among the ladice. The advice of a friend who has had some experience in camping out himself is recommended by Mr. Dickens as the best guide to those who contemplate this sort of thing; but he mildly intimates that they would do well to avoid some practices which have grown up in connection with the pastime, such as trespassing upon private gardens, cutting down ornamental shrubs to make fuel for camp fires, stealing fruit and eggs, and surreptitious-ly milking cows at unholy hours of the night. On the other hand he suggests that the example of "a party who were seen last year at Cookham, with a servant in livery laying the table for dinner," is one to be avoided. Naturally, a good deal of space in the Dietlen-

ary is devoted to the fish and fisheries of the Thames. We are told that the fishmongers of London were once so unpopular that in 1382 Parliament enacted that no fishmonger should be elected Lord Mayor. As to fish dinners, it is said that although the effect of such repasts is eminently delightful at the moment when the brands of wine at the highest prices known to rivilization, there is no next morning headache like that which follows a Greenwich dinnor. Many American travellers have made a note of this. In regard to whitebait, Mr. Dickens adopts the conclusion of Dr. Gunther of the British Museum that they are the fry of the herring, and not a distinct species of fish. The whitebait, however, as served up at table," he adds, " is not entirely the young of one description of fish; a few turns of the prong will develop quite a heterogeneous assortment, which consists of the young of herrings, sprats. pricklebacks, gobies weavers sand cels nine fish, white shrimps, and here and there an infant stone loach." The London whitebalt are very small, but this is not because the entire catch is of uniform size; many large ones are caught, but rejected as non-marketable, and thrown back into the water.

It was believed some years ago that the swans in the Thames were very destructive to the fish, eating up the spawn in vast quantities and so much anxiety was excited among fishermen by this report that the Lord Chamberlain, as custodian of the Queen's swans, asked Mr. Frank Buckland, the well-known naturalist, for his opinion on the subject. His investigation exonerated the birds; for although it appeared that they are some fish eggs. It proved to be only when the spawn happened to be in their way while feeding upon vegetation in the river. Five hundred awans are now on the Thames by the Crown, and there are sixty-five belonging to the Dyers' Company of London, and forty-five to the Vintners, making six thundred and ten in all. These two city guilds have possessed the privilege of keeping swans on the river from time immemorial. Several articles in the Dictionary indicate that the Thames fishermen have much more cause to complain of the sewage than of the swans. Eels are not generally regarded as the most fastidious of fishes, yet we are told that they have been driven away by the outfalls of poisonous London sewage, so that there has been a notable decrease in individual size and aggregate number. The water in the East and West India docks, once a amous resort for perch, is described as having ould live in it an hour.

In his article on the stymology of the Thames Mr. Dickens says that the name of the river is purely Celtic, being derived from two Celtic words, Taom, to empty, pour out, drain, and Uis, an abbreviated form of Uisque, water. These, when combined, give us Taom-Uis, the French Tansise, meaning simply the pouring out of the waters. As to Londinium, the Roman name for London, there appears to be no doubt that it was the Latin form of some Celtic appellation, but what the original signified has not yet been determined by philologists, a class of scholars whom our author denounces, because they agree in nothing but to differ, and "would We have no apology to make for the philologists, but we may be allowed to express a doubt whether there were many ancestors of the present inhabitants of England in that ountry three thousand years ago. It is somewhat remarkable that so beautiful a river as the Thames should have been the in-

spiration of so little good poetry; but It has been the theme of nothing great save Hood's" Bridge of Sighs" (Waterloo Bridge) and Wordsworth's sonnet composed on Westminster Bridge, Sept. 3. 1803. The numerous quotations in the present volume, under the title of "The Poets and Poetry of the Thames," contain very few verses of any particular merit, and Mr. Longfellow has not found anything much better to print in his "Poems of Places." Mr. Dickens, owever, has made a singularly felicitous selection of poetical epitaphs in the various rural places he visited while compiling his handbook ; and one from the churchyard at Shepperton strikes us as uncommonly graceful. It is over the grave of Margaret Love Peacock, who died in 1826 at the age of three years:

Long night succeeds thy little day. blighted blossom, can it be That this gray stone and grassy clay Have closed our anxious care of thee ! The half-formed words of liveliest thought, That spoke a mind beyond thy years

The song, the dance, by nature taught, The sunny smiles, the transient tears, The symmetry of face and form. The eye with light and life replate, The little heart so fondly warm,

The voice so musically sweet; These, lost to hope, in memory yet Around the hearts that loved thee cling, Shadowing with long and vain regret. The too fair promise of thy spring.

The more noteworthy parks, gardens, and country seats are described in the Dictionary under their respective titles. A good deal of space is devoted to Nuneham Courtney, the seat of the Harcourt family, and one of the finest residences on the Thames. Among the pictures here is one, by Hunter, of Simon, Earl of Harcourt, with his little dog:

To this a curlous bit of family history is attached. Lady Nuncham, the Earl's daughter, who was staying in the house, was one night much disturbed by a dream, in which she saw her father lying dead in the kitch, a at 4 o'clock ! the afternoon, Lord Harcourt being at that time in per-fect health. Lady Nuncham was so impressed with the vividness with which the dream presented itself to her that she was unable to persuade herself that some disaster was not impending, and confided her fears to her husband, and subsequently at breakfast to the rest of the family. After broakfast, the Earl went into the park for the pupose of marking trees, and nothing further was seen or heard of him limit a laborer was attracted by the violenharking of a dog to a well in the grounds. There he found the body of the Earl, head downward, in the mud at the bottom of the well, having, it was supposed, over balanced himself in an attempt to rescue his title dos who had fallen in. A stretcher was brought, and the body taken into the house. The nearest room was the kitchen, and on the dresser the corpse was laid strange to say, at exactly 4 o'clock in the afternoon t

This story, we are told, is undoubtedly well authenticated. Another incident, of a very different kind, is related in regard to the celebrated view from the Star and Garter at Richmond Hill. Bayard Taylor was taken to ding at that famous inn, on his first visit to England. From all he had road and heard he expected to look out upon a scene of surpassing beauty; but he was disappointed, and found little to admire except the silvery line of the Thames. "It is fine, no doubt," said he, "but it sadly wants clearing." Mr. Dickens thinks that in speaking Few words, in cot, have been penned mor off the outer clothing of ordinary wear in a thus he spoke as a backwoodsman, but we are

reluctant to believe that Mr. Taylor ever made any such remark. No poet would want to de-

troy the trees in that landscape, From what we have said it will be evident that the Dictionary of the Thames is not only a valuable handbook for travellers, but also an entertaining and instructive compendium of interesting facts for home readers oncerning a district about which all Englishspeaking people must care to know something.

Remintscences of Lumartine.

Under the title of Lamartine and his Priends, the Messre, Putnam have published some recollections of the man who in his threefold rôle of poet, orator, and statesman filled at one time so targe a place in the esteem and admiration of France. Lamartine has been made the subject of much biographical literature, but the author of the present volume. M. HENRI DE LACRETELLE, has much to tell about bim that is new and interesting, having been at various enochs on terms of close intimacy with him. and having, it would seem, enjoyed to an exceptional extent the poet's confidence. The writer is himself well known as a man of letters. and in their original dress these fragmentary ana would doubtless be recommended by a graceful style. They lose, however, a good deal in the present version, which is full of Gallicisms and of worse blemishes in the shape of clumsy or obscure expressions, which it is safe o affirm, without a collation of the text, misinterpret the author's meaning. The obvious deficiencies of this translation are the more surprising because the same publishers have lately given us some remarkable transcripts of foreign books not easily reproduced in English. such, for example, as the "Constantinople" of De Amicis and Gautier's "Capitaine Fracasse."

It seems to us that the homage which the

author of this volume pays to Lamartine is too

undiscriminating, and that it has betrayed him

into some indiscretions. He does not always

measure the bearing of his revelations. Thus

the quality by which the verse of Lamartine

has been happily distinguished from that of too many French poets is its exquisite purity. its perfect freedom from the suggestion of law less appetites. But M. de Lacrotelle intimates that the rare delicacy and modesty of the post's treatment of the social affection was a piece of sheer affectation, simulated for purposes. His disclosures on this head are. use the mildest language, extremely rash and curious. It appears that the poet had been reading his "Raphael" to his friend, and the latter, suspecting some suppressions of the truth in this chapter of autobiography, set a trap for him. "The purity of your book," he told the poet," will make it immortal. You have known only the marriage of souls. All these beautiful women passibefore your eyes like so many visions. You have not degraded them by giving them senses." It appears that this kind of praise did not suit Lamartine. Our author tells us that he shall never forget the expression of disrellsh on his friend's face. I am not sure of that," rejoined the poet: perhaps I have shown too much respect for he modesty of my readers. I shall not succeed in founding a Platonic school of lovers. and I wish to do nothing lof the kind. It is a horribly false system. The sexes make a part of the mysteries of creation. The character of Faublas is truer than that of 'Baphael' in my book. I beg of you rectify my half-tints. I have not embraced an empty vision as the Saints of the Thebaide did. I never have taken the vow of chestity. I have loved all whom I have adored." In this wise Lamartine, we are told, defended himself from the reproach of virtue, walking up and down his cabinet. almost irritated at his friend's eulogy. Nevertheless he insisted on spotting the last line of his "Lac," because, as he explained, Mme. De Lamartine had reviewed the proofs, and affirmed that by the change he would sell fifty more copies in England. The singular declaration above quoted is pronounced by M. De Lacretelle become so foul that it is doubtful whether a fish | a "noble and astonishing justification," but the poet himself seems to have had some misglyings on the subject. "Do not speak of our discossion during my lifetime." he said, "I must remain angolic for the sake of my nieces. Another confidential disclosure made to the compiler of this book, but which he was enjoined not to publish until after the death of Lamartine, related to St. Beuve. It appears that the latter evinced on one occasion during the turbulent days of '48 a certain want of physical hardlhood. We are not aware that the great critic ever proclaimed himself qualiffed to lead a forlorn hope, and it strikes us that the aneedote reflects no particular credit on the teller or the printer of it. Another of rather seek derivations for English words in | this author's indiscretions is his exposure of Greek, Latin or Arabic, or even in Chinese or | Lamartine's weakness in respect of his age. Cherokee, than in the language spoken by our Ho always claimed to have been born in 1793. British ancestors two or three thousand years | whereas the true date was 1790. Lamartine, it seems, told this fib so often that he finally believed it. There was a tacit agreement between his sisters to be silent on the subject, and when strangers were present they quietly accepted his fabrication, but one morning the truth came out before M. De Lacretelle. One of the poet's sisters possessed a strong propensity to frankness, and as some vestiges of coquetry still lingered in her she naturally waxed indignant when Lamartine proclaimed himself her junior. "Alphonse," said she, "I dare you to pronounce the name of my godfather aloud." course the guests understood at once that Lamartine was the godfather.

Lamartine, we learn, could not understand why the French people did not help him in his season of distress, when he had opened his hand so generously for them. It is well known that he brought out a complete edition of his works, published under his own name, by which he sought to make a direct appeal to France and America. The receipts did not cover the expense of publication. It appears, however, that the empire repeatedly offered to pay Lamartine's debts, at first under the condition of his accepting a place in the Senate, and the Presidency of that body, and afterward without any conditions whatsoever. Those who are sometimes disposed to indee the man and the poet harshly, must not forget that the republican would never degrade himself by failing into this snare. The author of this volume informs us that these offers were renewed for several years, and always with exquisite delloacy, through the mediation of M. De la Guerroniere. They were made, too, in the darkest days of Lamartine's humiliation and despair. Had his name borne only a literary significa-tion, it may be he would have sacrificed it to secure his creditors, but his name belonged to the republic. The man of February could not

be the pensioner of the man of December. The Skeptic's Prover. O Thou that veilest from all eyes The glory of thy face.

And sittest through behind the shies.

Or in some secret place. Though I but dimly recognize Thy purposes of grace-

And though with weak and wavering Bellef, and vexed with fears, I lift the hands I cannot wring All wholly free of tears-Make strong the hope by which I cling Adrift upon the years!

O with the hand that tames the flood And smooths the storm to rest, Touch Thou the torrent flow of blood That riots in my breast, And lift my drooping heart to bud And bloom the loveliest!

Luli the clamor of the soul To stience. Bring release Unto the brain still in control Of doubt. Bid sin to cease; And let the waves of passion roll And kiss the shores of peace. Make me to love my fellow man-

You, though his bitterness Should sting as only adders can, Let me the fault confers. And go to him and grasp his hand.

And love him none the less.

So keep me. Lord, forever free From vain conceit or whim: My faults, however dim. but him pray the least for me.

JANES W. RILLY.

RECORD OF A MAN OF PLUCK

The Family that was Raised in New Eng-

land-A Clergyman's Son in the East-His Struggle for a Living in California-A

FIDELITY TO THE CONSTITUTION AND A STRICT CONSTRUCTION OF STATES RIGHTS.

Scene in the California Legislature-Rated to the Supreme Beach of the United States-Ilia Decisions and his Opinions Timothy Field and Noah Dickinson were Captains in the war of the Revolution. Timothy won his rank by active service in the Connecticut Regiment, As Sergeant-Major in that regiment he fought in the battle of White Plains on the 28th of October, 1776. Afterward he did good service in protecting the coast of Connecticut from invasion. Neah served in the old French war under Gen. Israel Putnam,

and won patriotic fame in the Revolution. Both were God-fearing men, and were offshoots from the old Puritan tree. Timothy had a son. David Dudley, who became an eminent Congregational divine. Noah had a daughter, Submit, who grew up a lovely girl and who was dis-tinguished for affability and mental vigor. The Revolutionary Captains never met, but their children were thrown together while David Dudley was preaching in Somers, Conn. An attachment followed, and they were married. David Dudley had just graduated from Yale College. After marriage he became paster of the Congregational Church in Haddam, Conn. He remained in charge of this church fourteen years. In 1818 he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., where he preached sixteen years. He then returned to Haddam, and re

15, 1867. David Dudley and Submit Field had nine children. They were: DAVID DUDLEY PIELD, now an eminent lawyer, peace

mained there from 1837 to 1851, when he went

back to Stockbridge. He died there on April

using in this city.

Estima Figure deceased. She married the Rev. Josiah Brewer, a well-known missionary.

Towordy Fired, who became a Lieutenant in the United tates Navy, and was lost at sea in 1839

MATTRIEW D. PIRLD, decensed. He was a noted cogi-neer, and built the suspension bridge over the Cumber-and River at Nashville. It was destroyed during the war, JONATHAN E. FIRED, deceased. Was once President of

the Marmehusetts Sauste.

Starmes Journson Parity, new Associate Justice of the nited States Supreme Court. CYRCS West Franch, through whose efforts the first At-

intic cable was laid. HENRY MARRYN FIELD, an American clergyman and a ell-known author. MARY FIELD, decensed.

II.

Stephen J. Field was born in Haddam, Conn. on Nov. 4, 1816. He was nearly three years eld when his father removed to Stockbridge, Mass. He attended a country school, and was an apt scholar. He was a boy of pluck and endurance, and was held to the line of Congregationalism with difficulty. The Mosaic law had more charms for him than the new dispensation. His schoolmates found it dangerous to knock a chip from his shoulder. If he re ceived a blow on one cheek, he returned it with interest. He was no better and no worse than

the average minister's son. In 1829 Stephen's sister Emilia married the Rev. Josiah Brewer, a returned missionary. Through Mr. Brewer's exertions a society in New Haven became interested in the education of Greek females. Greece had fairly thrown off the Turkish yoke, and the heroic conducof Marco Bozzaris and the massacre of Scio had excited great sympathy in this country monry Clay's eloquent appeals in behalf of the struggling patriots had thrilled the heart of every American citizen. The Rev. Mr. Brewer and his wife were selected to establish the proposed schools for the education of Greek girls. Emilia wanted her brother stephen, then 13 years old, to accompany her. He had a natural aptitude for the acquiremen of languages. His brother David Dudley urged him to accept the invitation, to study the Oriental languages during his absence, and to 60 himself for a professorship of Oriental literature. Stephen embarked with his sister and ner husband. The vessel was cleared for Smyrna. On their arrival at that city the English missionaries persuaded the Rev. Mr. Brewer to abandon his original idea of estab-

Brewer to abandon his original idea of establishing the schools in Greece. He was convinced that his sphere of usefulness would be much greater in Asia Minor. A school was opened in Shiyrna.

Young Stephen remained in the East two years and a haif. He visited Patmos, Sejo and other islands, and spent a winter in Atheas, On one of his trips he was wrecked on the Greek coast, and narrowly escaped with his life. He acquired the Turkish, Greek, Indian and French languages. He spoke modern Grock as readily as his mother tengtic, and kept his diary in that language. He was in Smyrna during the cholera seemed in 1831 and Smyrna during the cholera seemed in 1831 and

itie. He acquired the Turkish, Greek, Italian and French languages. He spoke modern Grock as readily as his mother tongue, and kept his diarry in that language. He was in Smyrna during the choleri season of 1831, and saw the ravages of the plague in 1832. Over 30,000 persons left the city during the first epidemic. Mr. Brower remained in Smyrna, and spent much time in the alleviation of the distress of the sufferers. He filled his pockets with medicines, and visited national daily. Stephen went with him on these errands of merey, and was rewarded by the gratitude of the sick and dying.

He returned to this country in January, 1833, In the fall he chiered Williams College. He took the highest honors in the junior and senior classes, delivering the Greek oradian and the valedictory, and graduated in 1837. Israel W. Andrews, President of Marletta College, and Col. Lewis Benedict of Albany, killed in the war, were among his classmars. Stephen bogan the study of the law in the office of his brother. David Dudley, in New York, in the fall of 1837. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and became his brother's partner. He appears to have made no mark at the bar, and perhaps confined himself strictly to office dusy. In 1845 David Dudley Field wrote two articles for the Democratic Review on the Northwest boundary. In his examination of works on Oregon and California he became familiar with the keepgraphy of the Prefix const. War against Mexico was declared in the spring of 1846. Ore day David planted his forefinger on a map of northern Mexico, and told Stephen that if he was a young unan he would go to San Francisco.

It is the finest harbor on the const. The said, and I am satisfied that peace will not be declared until the United States owns that harbor. If you will go out there. Stephen, Fili pay your expenses and give you money to buy land in San Francisco.

Stephen thought the matter over and declared until the United States on the Northwest room in Paris in November he read President Polics measure confirming report

III.

It was the heydey of the gold excitement. Stephen caught the fever. His finances were at a low ebb, and he fancied that he saw a brilliant future for a young lawyer in the land of gold. Cyrus and David urged him forward. He serured letters to various business men in San Francisco, and took passage in the Croscent City, advertised to leave New York for Chagres on Nov. 13. Cyrus went with him to buy an outfit. While purchasing stationery. Tyrus saw some chamels skins, and suggested that Stephen buy a few and wrap his stationery in them. "Lawyers got paid off in gold dust out there," he said, "and you might ced the skins to made bags for your dust." Stephen paid \$10 for twelve skins, and stowed them in his trunk. David also gave him a note to collect. "It's John D. Stevenson's note for \$400," he said. "I hear he's doing well in Call fornia, and it may be of some use to you." The passengers by the Crescent City landed

at Chagres, and the Indians poled them up the river to Cruces. Here they took mules and rode over the mountain trails to Panama. Thou sands were there awaiting passage up the Pacific. The new comers were backed brough and were transferred to the Canforma, 1800 tons tarden. The demand for transactiains from Panama was so great that steering passagencers by the Crescent City soid their tacked at \$5.00 cach and awaited cheaper rates. The California was crowded with over 1200 cassengers. Fanama fever broke out, and the maindex was covered with the sick. The only physician on board was prestrated. Nevverby his experience in the East, Stephen did what he condito and the sufference was Gragory in a later ward and online the California prist.

Mr. Field landed in San Francisco on the night of the 25th of Describer 1510 wife is a boilars in his pocket. It can have a decisive to not his two transfers which we had adobte outling of the beginning at the conditions prist. over the mountain trails to Panama. Thou